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DIM-2949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.
SA-7095961

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Central Intelligence Agency
2430 New Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: []
Office of Deputy Director, Plans

Gentlemen:

This refers to telephone conversation of February 10, 1954
between [] and Mr. Augustine, then of this office,
concerning the case of Andrija Artukovic and his family. Your
CS DB-14203 of December 17, 1953 relates.

Enclosed is a copy of the report of this Service to the
Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives in
connection with Private Bill H.R. 2789 (of which the subject is
the beneficiary) and Private Bill H.R. 2790 (of which the alien
members of the subject's family are the beneficiaries). You
will note that, in accordance with [] authorization,
the classified memorandum advises the Committee to consult with
your Agency if it desires further information concerning the
subject.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond P. Farrell
Raymond P. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

Enclosure

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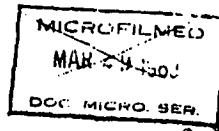
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May 24, 55

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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car in. chairman

This refers to two bills, . . . 2760 for the relief of Andrija Artukovic, and . . . 1780 for the relief of the Vukotic brothers, Vlajko A. Vukotic, Ljerko A. Vukotic, and Jasenka Vukotic. Since the beneficiaries of these two bills are one family, a combined memorandum has been prepared of all the information concerning these beneficiaries in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This memorandum of information is enclosed.

The bills, if enacted, would confer permanent resident status in the United States upon these alien beneficiaries as of the date of enactment of the bill into law, upon payment of the required visa fees. The bills would also require that corresponding numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quotas. Andrija Artukovic, Vlajko A. Vukotic, and Ljerko A. Vukotic are chargeable to the quota of Yugoslavia. Jasenka Vukotic is chargeable to the quota of Austria. Jasenka Artukovic is chargeable to the quota of Ireland.

For the reasons apparent from the attached memorandum of information, the case of Andrija Artukovic is one in which this Service would require departure from the United States under the outstanding order of deportation at the earliest possible time, were it not for the fact that proceedings are pending in the United States District Court at Los Angeles, California, seeking his extradition to Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

Commissioner

Enclosure

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the memorandum of information concerning the relief of Andrija Artukovic, chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington 25.

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See separate classified memorandum

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM DOCUMENTATION AND NATURALIZATION DIVISION
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, AND THE
U. S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
REGARDING THE ARDUKOVIC FAMILY

The Ardukovics, Adrija Ardukovic, his wife, and their children, Maja, Bojan, and Radmila, arrived together in the United States by plane at New York, or Fort on July 14, 1946. They were admitted as temporary visitors under the assumed names, respectively, of Leida Mich, and with which, Bojan Mich, Bojan Mich, and Radmila Mich, carrying travel certificates of identity issued at Dublin, Ireland in lieu of passports.

Adrija Ardukovic was born on November 20, 1897 at Ljubljana, Slovenia, now Yugoslavia. His wife, Maja Ardukovic was born on December 23, 1920 at Ljubljana, Slovenia. Their daughter, Maja Adrija Ardukovic, was born on August 1, 1943 in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Their daughter, Bojan Ardukovic, was born on April 29, 1944 in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Their son, Radmila Ardukovic, was born on June 1, 1946 in Dublin, Ireland, where his birth was registered in the name of Radmila Mich. (The family now includes two other children, Bojan Ardukovic and Adrija Ardukovic, born at Long Beach, California, on December 10, 1950 and September 23, 1953, respectively. The following information does not apply to these two United States-born children.)

At the time Adrija Ardukovic applied for the nonimmigrant visa which he used in connection with his entry on July 14, 1946, he falsely stated under oath before an American Consul-General in Dublin, Ireland that his name was Leida Mich. He gave his occupation as "professor", and stated that he was coming to the United States for a holiday, intending to stay approximately six months. He was destined to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Emilie Ardukovich, in Los Angeles, California. His wife similarly swore falsely that her name was Leida Mich. On September 13, 1946 Adrija Ardukovic submitted an application for extension of stay in the United States, again falsely stating under oath that his name was Leida Mich, and that he desired an extension of six months to stay with his relatives over the Christmas holidays, and to see more of the United States. His wife submitted a corresponding application for extension. The family was granted an extension of temporary stay.

On February 4, 1947 Adrija Ardukovic and his family were granted a further extension of stay, still under their assumed names of Mich, conditioned upon the filing of departure bonds. These bonds were filed, still referring to the family under their assumed names of Mich. Their last extension of stay expired on April 17, 1948.

Prior to this expiration date, a private bill, H.R. 3504, was introduced on March 11, 1947 in the 80th Congress, seeking to confer lawful permanent resident status upon the entire family as of the date of their entry as temporary visitors in 1946 under the name of Mich.

adrija rtukovic and his family also submitted applications under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, under their proper names, seeking to adjust their immigration status to that of permanent resident aliens. These applications were found to be not acceptable because the rtukovic's had entered the United States after April 1, 1944, the limitation date specified in the Act. The Act, however, was amended in 1946 to extend the limiting entry date, and adrija rtukovic and his family thereafter filed new applications in 1950, seeking to adjust their immigration status under the Displaced Persons Act, as amended.

On March 8, 1950 the Department of Justice submitted its report on Private Bill H.R. 3504, 81st Congress, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives. The Department placed its report with the statement that it was unable to recommend enactment of the bill. The 81st Congress took no action on the bill prior to its adjournment in 1950.

Deportation proceedings were instituted on May 1, 1951 against adrija rtukovic and his family on the grounds that they had remained longer than permitted after entry as temporary visitors, and that they had no valid passports or other proper travel documents at time of entry.

On August 7, 1951 the application filed by adrija rtukovic to adjust his status under the Displaced Persons Act was denied by the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The attorney for adrija rtukovic requested reconsideration of the order. On August 11, 1951, the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service affirmed its order of August 7, 1951 denying rtukovic's application.

On August 29, 1951 the consul general of Yugoslavia at San Francisco, California, acting in behalf of the government of Yugoslavia, filed a complaint in the United States District Court at Los Angeles, seeking the extradition of adrija rtukovic to Yugoslavia under the extradition treaty entered into between the United States and Serbia in 1903. The complaint charged rtukovic with three counts of mass murder in Yugoslavia of certain named persons. rtukovic was arrested in these extradition proceedings under a Commissioner's warrant of arrest.

While rtukovic was being held under this warrant, a petition for writ of habeas corpus was filed in his behalf. The United States district court granted the writ, holding that the extradition treaty entered into between the United States and Serbia was no longer in force and effect. However, an appeal was taken from this decision and on February 9, 1952 the Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit reversed this decision. The Court of

Appeals remanded the cause to the District Court with instructions to find the jurisdiction created by the temporary valid and effective between the United States and Guatemala, and to consider and adjudicate the cause on its merits.

Application was made in Guatemala's behalf to the Supreme Court for writ of habeas corpus, which was denied on October 14, 1954. A petition for habeas corpus was also made, but denied by the Supreme Court on November 26, 1954. The Inter-American Commission on the Rule of Law received a letter in this name to advise Guatemala's intention that in the course of its proceedings it would file a writ and file in Guatemala's behalf on February 17, 1955, the same as made to this Court in behalf of Guatemala on April 3, 1955, and that the reply to be made to such a writ in Guatemala's behalf was possible. Upon receipt of the reply to be made to such a writ in Guatemala's behalf, upon receipt of such a writ or action corpus on its merits, the Inter-American Commission is presently at large in these court proceedings under I.A.C.L.

With regard to the applications filed by Mr. Rodriguez's family to advise their Guatemalan status under the I.A.C.L. pertinent, on the applications filed by the children, Hilda and Lucia, were denied by the Inter-American Commission on the Rule of Law on October 27, 1954. According to the same date, the applications filed by Mr. Rodriguez's wife, son, and son, husband, were likewise, were likewise, were likewise.

On June 18, 1954 a new habeas corpus bill, No. 628, was introduced in the City Congress of Antigua, in behalf of Mr. Rodriguez and his family. This bill, like the previous bill in the City Congress, sought to give the Inter-American Commission status upon Rodriguez and his family as of their entry under the original date of October 16, 1954. The City Congress did not act on this bill, prior to its adjournment in 1955.

On June 29, 1955, the Inter-American Commission filed the affidavits in support of the habeas corpus bill, and the appropriate departmental hearing convened. The wife and children, rendered the affidavits. The hearing concerned the wife and children, who apparently had granted the children, external assistance and the wife, who apparently had granted the children, external assistance, and "temporally" the privilege of voluntary deportation. These affidavits were taken in behalf of the Inter-American Commission from these documents.

In the affidavits the "right of deportation" speaks on April 3, 1953, ordered a separation order in Rodriguez's case, and a separation order in the case of his wife, and the children. In Rodriguez's case, the court ordered his application for suspension of deportation or voluntary deportation denied, and affirmed the order of the border officer directing his removal.

In its separate order in the case of the wife and children, the Board noted that it had denied discretionary relief from deportation to the husband/father for the reasons set forth in its order in this case. The Board stated that the only ground for considering suspension of deportation was that the deportation of the two adult respondents, Andrija Rukavcic and his wife, an, would result in economic detriment to their two American-born children. However, the Board went on to state:

"It is an established policy not to grant suspension of deportation to a family of adult and minor aliens illegally in the United States, where the only ground for suspension is the fact of American citizenship of a child born to that family on American soil. This is particularly true when the child is born after the institution of deportation proceedings. The policy of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and of this Board has long been one of not separating families. We merely mention these policies in addition to [the] reasons for denying suspension set forth in the other decision."

The Board therupon denied the request for suspension of deportation submitted by an and the children, but ordered the order of deportation withdrawn, and granted an and the children the privilege of voluntary departure, with the proviso that if they failed to depart the orders of deportation were to be reinstated and executed.

On July 10, 1953 the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice advised in regard to the prospective deportation of Andrija Rukavcic that:

"... it appears that as long as the extradition order is still pending, there is an obligation under the Treaty with Yugoslavia that it be brought to a final conclusion. Therefore, further action in the deportation proceeding should be held in abeyance until the request for extradition is finally determined."

Andrija Rukavcic's wife, an, and the three children, Vojislav, Ljubica, and Radislav, have been granted extensions of time of voluntary departure pending final disposition of the case of Andrija Rukavcic.

On July 30, 1953, a third private bill, H.R. 6700, 83d Congress, was introduced in this family's behalf. Unlike its predecessors, however, this private bill omitted the name of Andrija Rukavcic, the husband/father. It sought the adjustment of the immigration status of only an and the three children, Vojislav, Ljubica, and Radislav, as of the date of

enactment of the bill into law. No action was taken on this bill by the 8th Congress prior to its adjournment in 1954.

On January 20, 1955 a corresponding private bill, No. 2790, was introduced in the 9th Congress in behalf of the Arshovic and the three children, Vlajko, Srdjan, and Radislav. On that same date a separate private bill, No. 2799, was introduced in behalf of only Miroslav Arshovic for the same purpose as the other bill, that of adjusting immigration status as of the date of enactment of the bill into law.

The record of the deportation hearing accorded Miroslav Arshovic, as well as the record of the displaced persons hearing accorded him, sets forth a direct conflict between the evidence presented by the government against Arshovic, on the one hand, and the evidence presented in his behalf, on the other. The Board of Immigration Appeals, in its aforementioned order of April 1, 1953 denying Arshovic's application for suspension of his deportation, took cognizance of this strong conflict in the evidence. The Board made the following observation in this connection:

"We realize that in this type of case there is a tendency on the part of some witnesses to testify to things they do not know of their own knowledge but to relate information that has come to them from others. We are aware that in the complex and difficult field of Balkan politics we deal with ancient hatreds and prejudices. We know there is a practice on the part of various factions involved in the war and postwar strife to characterize one another as 'Nazi', 'Fascist' or 'Communist'. We do not consider leaflets and petitions published by nationalistic or political groups in this country to be evidence. There is no way of knowing the sources and the actual knowledge of the writers and publishers. These things have not been considered by us in determining respondent's eligibility for suspension of deportation. Respondent attempts to dispose of all the charges and information against him by stating that they are all Communist-inspired. We have perused this rather complete record as carefully as possible and have concluded that this man was a not unimportant official of the Independent State of Croatia. But administration was solely responsible for the conditions that existed in the concentration camps of Croatia, for massacres of Serbs, Jews and Yugoslavs, and for the promulgation of laws setting up a government following the pattern of a dictator state."

In its order the Board gave the following summary of its view of the evidence as to Miroslav Arshovic's past activities:

Respondent appears to have been a member of an organization called 'stačna,' or 'stačni', also known as the 'roat evolutionary organization.' The 'stačni' was an extremist, nationalistic group that struggled for decades to further an independent state of Croatia and to prevent the successful formation of the neighboring state of Yugoslavia. To this end they collaborated with Germany and Italy. On April 6, 1941 Germany attacked Yugoslavia and was joined in this aggression by its satellites, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria. On April 10, 1941 the so-called independent state of Croatia was proclaimed under the leadership of Ante Pavelić. This puppet-type government was supported and financed by Germany and Italy, according to the information of record. This view is corroborated by testimony of respondent and some of his own witnesses in the record of the hearing on respondent's displaced persons application (p. 36-39, IV, 42). Pavelić, who was a prime mover and adherent of the new state, in spite of his earlier claims of persecution in Germany by the Nazis, held positions of importance in that government from the beginning until it fell in 1945. He was variously the 'Minister of the Interior,' alternatively termed the 'Administration of Public Order and Safety,' and the 'Minister of Justice and Religion' (or, by a different translation of 'Justice and Laws.'

In evidence are three volumes of ethnic history and politics: Die rote Landkarte, by Martinov Štefanec, Journal of Yugoslavia, by Stephen Craven and Julian Vojnović, by Leslie White. These books were offered as exhibits by respondent's counsel to show that respondent was not in fact an important member of the war-time regime of the so-called independent state, because he is not mentioned by name in any of these books. We have read these books for personal background. They corroborate the information that is contained in the rest of the record, with proper allowance, in some cases, for nationalistic bias on the part of some of the authors. They indicate the passionate hostilities between the Croatian and Serbian people. They describe the savage and extreme nationalism of the administration of the men who established and supported the independent Croatian state. The only book discussing by name a number of Croatian patriots, or revolutionaries, depending on the point of view, is Journal of Yugoslavia, copyrighted in 1938. (Exhibit 21, p. 47.) In 1939 by his own admission, respondent was living in Croatia, engaged in intrigue with Croats living in other countries, intrigue designed to achieve Croatian independence from the other states forming Yugoslavia. This book is primarily devoted to the assassination of Lavalier at Sarajevo in 1934. It describes the elaborate precautions of the Croats that Lavalier should not slip through their fingers. The assassination attempt had failed already. The

new states that if the attempt at Sarajevo failed other attempts were to be made at other cities where Alexander was to be on his tour. Stukovic was at this time in London. All the books describe Pavelic at length, including one dreadful story, Fortitude pp. 110-111, which seems to forecast in 1938 the torture and concentration camp activity Pavelic is said to have instituted later in Croatia as the new. No discussion of a dictator state is apt to center about the dictator. Even his closest associates are union figures by comparison. Even at this early date these books declare that Italy was the source of Pavelic's extensive resources. These books are respondent's own exhibits, and he describes Pavelic as a great patriot, the George Washington of Croatia.

"The new State of Croatia immediately declared war on the United States. The government of the new independent State of Croatia promulgated a complete set of Nazi-type laws providing for establishment of concentration camps, imprisonment of Jews and Communists, summary execution, expropriation of property and deportation of any inhabitant who fell into disfave with the regime. Under these laws it was the duty of the Ministry of the Interior, admittedly Stukovic, to decide who should be thus punished, and to determine the disposition of the members of their families and of their property. My enemy of my regime can, of course, be conveniently executed under new laws under the pretense that he is a Communist. These laws, in the translation provided us, are signed by, and only by, Dr. Mato Pavlic, Chief of the State, Dr. Andrija Artukovic, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Mato Puk, Minister of Justice and State, with the exception of the statute concerning 'Seizure of Property,' which is signed also by Dr. Vladimir Isak, State Treasurer.

"There appears to be little doubt (1) that the new Croatian State, at least on paper, pursued a genocidal policy in Croatia with regard to Jews and Serbs; (2) that Stukovic helped execute this policy in that, as Minister of the Interior, he had authority and control over the entire system of Public Security and Internal Administration, and (3) that during this time there were massacres of Serbs and, perhaps to a lesser extent, of other minority groups within Croatia.

.....
Respondent denies responsibility for the laws and acts of the state of which he was an important official. He states that he saved many Jews and helped many allied flyers who came down within the bound-

aries of Tito. Admittedly, such a program was established by the stakes in Croatia or by any of the other collaborationist governments could not be put into effect in any country by one man, and no man could be held entirely responsible for it. However, it is difficult for us to think of any one man, other than Pavlic, who could have been more responsible for the events occurring in Croatia during this period than was respondent.

We go into this historical and personal background, not for the purpose of censure, but for the purpose of determining whether this is a case in which we will grant discretionary relief. Essentially, respondent is eligible for suspension under the law, because of the birth on American soil of his two American citizen children. To this end, we have studied carefully the rather complete record of 200 pages of testimony, many exhibits, and the briefs and all presentations of respondent's competent counsel. It is our conclusion that respondent has had a long history, first as an agent, then as official and prime mover of a regime of the type against which we went to war in 1941.

"After the fall of his government respondent went to Italy, then Switzerland, finally to Ireland. He presents certificates of good conduct from these countries and affidavits of good moral character from his neighbors in California. It is well established that when considering an appeal for a grant of suspension of deportation this board is entitled to go back beyond the last five years in looking at the subject's moral character. It is our opinion that respondent's complicity in the unfortunate events occurring in his native country between 1941 and 1943, not even considering the mysterious nature of his international activities during other periods of his life, precludes us from granting any form of discretionary relief whatsoever."

The board thereupon concluded:

"When he [respondent] came here he declared his intention to proceed to a country in South America. We believe that respondent is entitled to no consideration or grace to avoid the case of deportation. However, it is within the power of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to determine voluntary departure under the order of deportation if it so desires. Consideration might be given to the claim of respondent, particularly with regard to the danger to him and his family in returning him to Yugoslavia. We should apply to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for a grant of voluntary departure under the warrant, in order that he may attempt to seek sanctuary in some other country."

In connection with the aforesaid proceedings for the extradition to Yugoslavia of Mihailo Mihailovic, the Ambassador of Yugoslavia submitted a certification, dated August 22, 1951 to the effect that the proper judicial authorities in Yugoslavia had informed the Ambassador that a warrant had been issued for Mihailovic's arrest and trial on the charge of murder of a great number of people in Yugoslavia between 1941 and 1945; that the warrant had been issued upon the evidence of many witnesses; and that the depositions, warrants and other papers which would be offered in evidence upon the hearing of the extradition case were being received and submitted as evidence in such hearing for all the purposes of law in Yugoslavia.

The deportation and naturalization file contains some of the documents admitted to the court in the extradition proceedings. The document is the indictment of Mihailo Mihailovic, prepared by the County Public Prosecutor at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, which accuses Mihailovic of:

" . . . having, in the course of 1941 and 1943, when Yugoslavia was occupied by German and Italian troops, issued orders based on criminal motives, hatred, and the desire for power, to members of bands of which he was one of the leaders, to carry out mass slayings of the peaceful civilian population of Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, especially women and children, which orders were executed in their entirety, and in this way of having consciously and deliberately ordered and caused the death of thousands of men, women and children - Serbs, Croats, Jewish people, Greeks and other citizens of Yugoslavia who were often cruelly tortured and deprived of their property.
 . . ."

The indictment then specifies, to the extent of some twenty-eight pages, numbers of persons by whom the (among others, the indictment asserts) the accused "ordered and caused" to be murdered. The indictment contains a final section, headed "IN CONCLUSION OF THE INDICTMENT", which commences with the following statement:

"The main crime of murder, presented in the body of this indictment and the responsibility of the accused Mihailo Mihailovic for their commission, have been established by extensive evidence, consisting, primarily, of credible testimony by witnesses given under oath before competent courts and also by authentic documents.

"This evidence unequivocally establishes that, after having arrived in Yugoslavia in April, 1941, with the German invaders and enjoying their protection, the accused Mihailovic

ordered and caused numerous crimes of war in the course of 1941 and 1942, often committed in the cruellest possible way and accompanied by terrible maltreatment of the victims and the plundering of their property. At that time (from April 16, 1941, to October 10, 1942) the accused Staković was the so-called Minister of the Interior in the "National" of Ante Pavelić.

The individual and group crimes listed in the body of the indictment are arranged chronologically as they were committed by the accused Staković. During this entire period, he issued instructions committing the people of Yugoslavia to concentration camps and ordering their death.

It is Andrija Staković's claim that he is a political refugee, and that he and his family were forced to use the assumed name of Andrić in order to escape from Europe. He claims that his duties as Minister of the Interior in the independent State of Croatia were principally to create a new state administration after the collapse of the Yugoslav state; that a state of civil war existed; that he worked with Ustashe régimes; that he never ordered executions of civilians; and that he intervened whenever possible to prevent executions or arrests for political purposes. However, as indicated above, there is conflicting evidence in the record on the point of his responsibility for executions and arrests. He acknowledges that he did return to Croatia on the formation of the Croatian government in May 1941, and served successively as Minister of the Interior, Minister of Justice, and President of the State Council.

The file contains information that on July 30, 1942, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain made a statement in the House of Commons relating to the implementation by the British government of its international obligations in connection with handing over to the Yugoslav government for trial Yugoslav nationals charged with collaboration. The Under-Secretary furnished a list of 19 men whose names he was including in the official report as "Yugoslav traitors" whose names his Majesty's Government would consider if they were found on territory under his Majesty's Government's control. The persons whose names were included were, according to the Under-Secretary's statement, "persons who by the nature of their official positions rendered such signal service to the enemy that it would be difficult if not impossible for us to justify refusal to consider surrendering them". Andrija Staković's name appears as no. 3 on this list as the "real Minister of the Interior". In transmitting this information to the service, the Department of State, in :

"pals as well as relatives are the outstanding leaders of this movement organization. Mr. T. S. Tamm is (President) of which the other leader is Mr. W. F. Powell, who openly admits to be the organizer of the association of the late King Jameson in Ireland on October 9, 1914.

DIM-2449

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION OR INFORMATION FROM INVESTIGATION AND
INVESTIGATION NUMBER: FILED CONSOLIDATED ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC,
BENEFICIARY OF U.S. 2789, AND HIS WIFE, ADA MARINA ARTUKOVIC,
AND THEIR CHILDREN, VILJKA N. ARTUKOVIC, LOVKA D. ARTUKOVIC,
AND RADOSLAV ARTUKOVIC, IN INTERGRANDS OF U.S. 2789.

The Committee is referred to the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of State if it desires further information concerning the beneficiary, Andrija Artukovic.

The records maintained by the person who for many years was the treasurer (or one of the treasurers) in the United States for the Aravachki Committee (also referred to in the "open" memorandum in this case as the "Doctor", "Utakci" or "Utakci") show that funds were collected in this country for use in the "defense of Croatian patriots" accused of having murdered King Alexander of Yugoslavia. Funds collected by or in behalf of this organization were administered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by a committee known as the "Croatian National Committee" or the "Croatian Representation for the Independence of Croatia". The records reflect that this organization sent funds to a "Doctor Andrija Artukovic" at Budapest and Paris in 1936 and 1937. An additional sum was sent to him in 1940. Presumably, this person is identical with the beneficiary, Andrija Artukovic.

Further information available from a reliable source indicates that one John A. Artukovic of Los Angeles, California, is an uncle, and that one John M. Artukovic is a brother, of the beneficiary, Andrija Artukovic. John M. Artukovic was reported to be the president of the Aravachki Committee in the Los Angeles area.

Other information furnished by a reliable source indicates that the Aravachki Committee first flourished in the early 1930's and that Pavilis (who is referred to in the "open" memorandum in this case) was instrumental in its establishment as an organized party seeking the independence of Croatia as a state. The Artukovic family was allegedly among the strongest supporters of the organization because of the family's intense hatred of the Nazis. The John A. Artukovic and John M. Artukovic who are mentioned above allegedly met with the beneficiary, Andrija Artukovic, in Europe at the time that he was reported to be a member of the cabinet of the independent state of Croatia established with Pavilis as its head.

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This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Sect. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which is an offense to an unauthorized person as prohibited by law.